THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOLUME XXXV. NUMBER 12. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1888. | *Per Annum in Advance* TOWN .....11-8 MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 12TH MARCH.

THE Bulrampore case has been decided by the Privy Council reversing the decision of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh. Their decision upholds the senior Maharanee's power of adoption, and allows the junior Maharanee an annuity of Rs. 55,000 for life.

MUNICIPALITIES in the North-West Provinces and Oudh are in a fair stage of progress. There are already considerably over a hundred of them, and every year adds to the list. Amongst the larger and more respectable ones, those of Meerut, Allahabad, Gorruckpore, Lucknow, Jaunpore and Cawnpore show cash balances ranging from fifteen to forty thousand rupees. This added to the fact that the entire municipal income amounted to nearly nineteen lakhs as against seventeen in the previous year shows "that the Boards are exerting themselves "to watch and foster the income under their control." But these facts may also show what is so frequently the characteristic of things in India, that many improvements have been neglected in the attempt to save."

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE has introduced a Bill in the House of Commons to abolish actions for breach of promise of marriage.

SOME proposals have recently gone home to the India Office, recommending the creation of a permanent Subordinate Forest Establishment for Upper Burmah.

MR. GOSCHEN's scheme for the conversion of Consols has been most favorably received in London.

THE Goa Government have sanctioned an increase in the petroleum duty in accordance with the recent resolution of the British Government.

THE Government of India, in view of the desirability of uniform rates and fares, have requested the various railway administrations to accept certain maxima and minima rates and fares, and one general goods classification for introduction on all Indian lines.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY held a Durbar at Ranchi, on Saturday last, for the purpose of bestowing *khilluts* on the Maharajah of Chota Nagpore and the Maharajah of Sirguja. In the evening, the Commissioner and Mrs. Stevens gave a party at which the Chiefs of the Tributary Mehals and the *elite* of Ranchi society were present.

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* states that the India Office has come to a decision regarding the proposal of the Indian Government that in future the Chief Commissioner of Burmah should hold the title of Lieutenant-Governor. This measure was justified, in the opinion of the adviser of the Indian Government, by the great increase in its work and responsibility owing to the annexation of Upper Burmah, and it was maintained that the effect of the change would be to induce officials of a higher class to take such an appointment in future. The India Office has, however, determined, it is said, without actually rejecting the project, to leave matters as they are for the present.

IT is stated that the transfer of Coorg to a Sub-Collectorate of the Madras Presidency is not popular with the Native and European inhabitants of Coorg. Meetings are being held to protest against the proposal, and to memorialise the Viceroy to maintain Coorg under the present Commissioner, or to form it into a separate Collectorate.

MR. Samuel Smith has formulated in Parliament the reforms which the National Congress at Madras urged upon the Government, namely:—that the Legislative Council should be elected; that the annual Budgets should be discussed therein; that a Standing Committee of Parliament should be formed to supervise Indian affairs; and that a Royal Commission should be appointed to inquire into the Government of India. These were moderate and reasonable requests, said Mr. Smith, "and he earnestly recommended them to the House."

AN American almanac gives the 'unlucky days' in each month for the current year. They are:—January 1 and 7, February and March 3 and 4, April 10, and 11, May 3 and 7, June 10 and 15, July 10 and 13, August 1 and 2, September and October 3 and 10, November 3 and 5, December 7 and 10.

TUESDAY, 13TH MARCH.

LORD Randolph Churchill spoke at considerable length in defence of the frontier policy, as applied to Burmah, which, he said, already shows a noticeable increase in the security of property and the prosperity of the people. The financial position of India, he added, was very grave indeed, and required most careful consideration; and the exercise of the most rigid economy was necessary in his opinion, in order to avoid bankruptcy.

THE Hyderabad Minister has issued the following order in the Political and Financial Department: "As regards all articles required in public offices, such as paper, &c, all Government officials shall see that they are of native manufacture of this place only as far as possible If it be necessary to obtain such articles from outside the State, then Government should be informed to that effect, Many necessary things will often require to be obtained from outside, especially in the case of English offices, but in this case an estimate of the cost, together with an explanation, should be first submitted for the orders of his Excellency the Minister."

AN Australian gentleman, Mr. G. Henrickson, has suggested to the Central Board of Health in Victoria, a somewhat novel cure for snakebite. He has observed that pigs enjoy an immunity from the bites of poisonous snakes, and he suggests that an enquiry should be made into the cause of this. Many years ago Liebig pointed out that the gall bladder of swine contains an acid quite different from the gall of any other animal. Mr. Henrickson assumes, therefore, that this acid may be the antidote, and he urges that experiments should be made to test its efficacy by administering it either externally or internally to animals which have been bitten by poisonous snakes.

MR. C E Smyth has been elected by the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to be a Commissioner for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, in the place of Baboo Juggarnath Khunnah.

Truth writes:—The rage of Shylock and the grief of Rachel were a mere sham as compared with the exasperation and howling among the Tories at the appointment of a Unionist to the Viceroyalty of India. I hear that Lord Lansdowne's acceptance of the post was announced simultaneously with Lord Dufferin's retirement, solely in order to prevent Lord Salisbury from being pestered with applications, and it is perfectly well-known that there are at least three Tory peers, each of whom considers that he has such strong "claims" on the gratitude and confidence of the Ministry that India alone could satisfy them. The flank of the Tory place-hunters has been dexterously turned by Lord Salisbury's *coup* and he has still further disgusted and angered his noble supporters by giving Canada to Lord Stanley, who has always filled good offices and whose not very valuable services to "the party" are thought to have been handsomely rewarded by a peerage, This also is regarded as a Unionist triumph, as Lord Stanley's principal claim to notice consists in his being the brother and heir of Lord Derby.

MR. TAWNEY, in his last report on Public Instruction in Bengal, thus objects to an order of Government intended to effect an economy:—"There seems to be pretty general agreement among the higher inspecting officers that the new rule of the Financial Department, directing that *no mileage shall be drawn on any day for a journey of less than 20 miles*, will have a prejudicial effect on primary education. The rule will press with most severity upon Deputy and Sub Inspectors. These officers will, therefore, be tempted to send in false diaries and travelling bills, or to make careless and hurried inspections, so as to get over 20 miles in one day. No doubt the sense of duty will in most cases overcome the temptation, but I doubt the wisdom of a policy which places a premium on perfunctory work. I am afraid that even the most conscientious among these inspecting officers will always work under a depressing sense of hardship, which must tend to render their services less efficient."

WEDNESDAY, 14TH MARCH.

AT the Pleaders' examination this month in Bombay, writes a local paper, there will be a candidate named Nanajee Narain who is quite blind. His examination will be oral, and an officer has been appointed to write down his answers. He is a student of the Poona Native Institution, and passed the Matriculation examination in 1885. He receives a scholarship of twenty rupees per month from H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda.

THE Editor of the *Novoe Vremya*, the paper of which Notovitch was correspondent, has just been sentenced to 6 weeks' imprisonment for libelling the German Military attaché.

THE month of February 1886 was, in a sense, the most remarkable in the world's history. It had no full moon. January had two full moons and so had March. Such an event had never occurred since the creation of man; and it will not occur again for two and a half millions of years.

THE Khan of Khiva will pay a prolonged visit to Europe in the spring. His tour is to begin at St. Petersburg. It is rumoured that the Czar, accompanied by the Khan and Emir of Bokhara, will be present at the formal opening of the Trans Caspian Railway as far as Samarcand in the summer.

THE creation of a Divisional Bench at Lucknow has not, after all, been shelved. On the contrary, the *Morning Post* observes, the question is very much to the fore, and when the last mail left a Bill had been drafted, and was before the India Council giving effect to the proposal.

THE keenness of competition to produce school-books in India may be realized from the fact that between the beginning of 1882 and the middle of last year nine hundred such books were submitted for approval to the Text-books Committee of the Educational Department in Calcutta, besides 145 books which were brought to the Committee's notice, not by the publishers, but the inspector of the Presidency circle. Most or all of these books were in the English language, and they covered the range of subjects of instruction in the Department. A smaller number of books in vernacular languages have been before Branch Committees in Behar and Orissa.

THE London Correspondent of a Bombay paper thus libels Prince Bismarck; he says:—'Prince Bismarck has dominated Europe once more, and has attracted the eyes of the world to Berlin. He aroused jaded appetites by publishing the secret treaty between Germany and Austria, and more than satisfied expectation by a strong speech in the Reichsrath. The man of "blood and iron" is a physical marvel. Note the circumstances under which his utterances were delivered. The great man faces a crowded house. While he speaks there is deep silence, broken only by the puffing of sodawater corks and the gurgling of mixing drinks. Eighteen tumblers of soda and brandy did the Chancellor consume during his hundred minutes' speech. About once every five minutes the flow of speech was stopped to allow of the flow of liquor down his capacious throat. One really wonders whether it was the pain of varicose veins in the legs which led his Highness to sit down and continue his remarks while seated, or whether it was an uncertainty about those limbs not unknown to those who freely indulge in "pegs". And I have even heard the remark hazarded that the outburst of piety, with which the speech was concluded, was spirituous rather than spiritual.'

MISS CORNELIA SORABJI, the young lady who recently graduated as Bachelor of Arts with such marked distinction, has now been appointed a Fellow of the Ahmedabad Arts College, and has entered upon her duties as a College tutor.

THE Official *Messenger* of St. Petersburg gives the official version of the fresh representations lately made by Russia to the other European Powers as to the situation in Bulgaria. The article states that the Imperial Government considered it a duty to make a fresh endeavour to obtain from the Powers a declaration affirming the inviolability of treaty stipulations in regard to Bulgaria, and the necessity of bringing back the Principality to a legal status. The natural consequence of such declaration on the

part of the Powers must be representations at Constantinople with the object of inducing the Sultan to make it clear to the Bulgarians that the person who now bears the title of Prince is not a legal Ruler, but merely 'a robber of power.'

THURSDAY, 15TH MARCH.

WITH regard to the recent inquiry into the 'out-still system in the Hooghly and Burdwan districts which Mr. Westmacott has been making, it has been decided to send a Bengal official of some standing to Bombay, and perhaps also to Madras, to study the working of the excise systems in those Presidencies. Mr. Westmacott was suggested as the fittest person for this roving appointment; but he is about to succeed Mr. Alexander in the Burdwan Commissionership, and the work falls to Mr. C. E. Buckland, Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, who is to be placed on the special duty for six months for the purpose of the inquiry.

AT the present time there are 14,000 people in London who live by literature—writing for journals, magazines, and various works.

THE Burman priests or Phoongyies issue tickets to Heaven. 'Two men had been sentenced to death in Burmah. At the foot of the gallows, a phoongyie adminstered the last rites of their religion to the doomed men. Each man was given a bit of paper on which was written a pass admitting him to paradise or *nehban*. They showed no hesitation to die previously, but with passes in their possession they seemed even content to do so. Firmly clutching the pieces of paper in their hands, they jumped off into eternity in the firm assurance that the tickets were all correct.'

HOUSES all over the world are built to suit local conditions, although it is difficult sometimes to get at the primordial idea in national achitecture. In Japan they build their houses of one story, to resist earthquake shocks, and the roof is made in one piece on the ground and placed on the top of the house where it is fastened in such a manner that it will slide off instead of falling in, if the house gets a good shake. In Siam and Assam the people erect their dwellings on piles, as a safeguard against floods. Perhaps the most curious device of all is found on the west coast of Florida, where storms of extraordinary violence come up the mouth of the Gulf. In Cedar Key and Key West, on that coast, the houses are built of thin, narrow planks like the *masoolah* boats of Madras. The houses bend, twist, and sway before the wind, and resume their position again when the storm ceases. The stranger is startled by seeing a substantial and costly-furnished interior stretched first one way and then the other as if made of India-rubber, but he soon learns that the safety of the house is in proportion to its elasticity.

MR. REA, Achælogical Surveyor, reports an interesting discovery at Bezwada. The building now found out is a chaitya or Buddhist temple. In the course of excavation numerous pieces of pottery were picked up one of which is a small chatty of a curious form. A large hand in white marble, bits of ivory, two copper coins, and a bead were also found. One coin has an Arabic inscription, the other is Budhist with chakurnan on each side; the head is of a green, opaque substance. The colossal hand, says Mr. Rea, must have belonged to the large image used for worship. The Government have ordered the protection of the excavation.

THE following is a short sketch of the life of the late Emperor of Germany, which, we are sure, will be read with interest:—'The Emperor son of Frederick William III was born in 1797. On the death of his brother in 1861, he succeeded to the Prussian throne. Shortly afterwards he appointed Prince Bismarck as Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. One of his first steps was to re-organise the army; and this step he succeeded in taking, in spite of the opposition of the representative Chamber which at first refused to vote the necessary supplies. Bismarck plainly stated that the unity of Germany could only be attained by "blood and iron". In 1864 Austria and Prussia made war on Denmark, the result of which was that Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg were made over to the two aggressive powers. Shortly afterwards, there was friction between Austria and Prussia. War was avoided; and conflicting claims were adjusted by the *Gastein Convention* signed in 1865, Lauenburg and Schleswig came under Prussia, and Holstein under Austria. Disputes, however, soon arose. The Austrian policy in Holstein was protested against by Count Bismarck; but it was persevered in. The result was war. The decisive battle was faught at *Sadowa* in July 1866. Austria was beaten. The needle-gun was first used in this war on the Prussian side; and in this war Von Moltke first distinguished himself. After some minor engagements, the Peace of Prague was concluded. Austria gave up Holstein. Prussia concluded peace at the same time with several German States, and annexed Nassau, Frankfort, Hesse-Cassel, &c. Now was formed the North-German confederation, whose first Diet met at Berlin in February 1867. There were some internal movements tending to the consolidation of the German Empire; but these were quiet and slow. The "blood and iron" of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870 and 1871 finally cemented the fabric; the North German confederation and the South German States were welded into a compact empire. Leopold, Prince of Hohenzollern, had become a candidate for the Spanish throne in 1870 and was supported by King William; Napoleon III who was then ruling France protested; and the Prince withdrew his candidature. An assurance was then demanded from the King of Prussia that the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern would not be renewed. This assurance was not given; and France declared war. The South German States joined the side of Prussia. The French met with reverses from the beginning in a series of battles, and finally Paris surrendered in January 1871. Peace was concluded; Alsace and Lorraine were surrended to Prussia. The whole of Germany —North and South—now felt itself to be one in interest. The North German Confederation was converted into a German Confederation. The President of the confederation received the title of 'Emperor.' Accordingly, on January 18, 1871, in the hall of Mirrors in the palace of Versailles, in the presence of a brilliant company of German princes and representatives of the army, King William was solemnly proclaimed Emperor in Germany.

FRIDAY, 16TH MARCH.

SURGEON Major K. P. Gupta, M. B., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Metropolitan Circle, Bengal, has been appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Brigade-Surgeon R. Lidderdale, M. D.

THE Meteorologists of the Government of India have just made a new departure towards rendering their lore of some practical benefit. Hitherto accounts of cyclones have not been published until one or two years after their occurence: but arrangements are now being made for the publication of a regular series of cyclone reports, so as to admit of their issue within two or three months from the date of storms to which they refer. As a beginning an exhaustive account of the Balasore cyclone of May 20th to 26th, 1887, has been published. In this way it is hoped that the information will be made available before all ordinary interest has died out.

THE Samarcand section of the Russian railway in Central Asia has been very rapid in its progress towards Bokhara when once the bridging of the Oxus was accomplished. The last accounts in the Russian papers announce the line being open to Kwaja Daulat, which lies on the far side of the broad stretch of sandy waste extending along the north bank of the Oxus. In other words the difficulties of the desert which the line has had to encounter all the way from Askabad had been overcome at last, and its completion through comparatively fertile country to the capital of the khanate has been a matter of days.

THE Oxford University Calender for 1888 contains a new statement of much interest under the heading "Colonial and Indian Universities." It is there set forth that, by a statute passed in 1887, any University situated in any part of the United Kingdom other than Great Britain may apply to be admitted to the privileges of association. These privileges are as follows: "when any University has been thus admitted, any person who has pursued during two full years the course of study prescribed by such University, and has passed all the examinations prescribed by it in connection with that course, may, without having been previously matriculated, be admitted to the first public examination in this University; and if he passes that examination and matriculates not later than Michaelmas term next following, he is absolved from responsions, and may, as far as regards all regulations affecting academical standing, reckon the term in which he matriculates as the fifth term from his matriculation." If, futher, he obtains honours at the first or second public examination, he may be admitted B. A. after eight terms of academical residence, provided he has passed his final exmination. These concessions, says the *Pioneer*, "are certainly liberal, and the general effect of the new statute is, that anyone who has studied at a Colonial University affiliated with Oxford, will, under certain conditions, be excused from the initial examination, and will only have to reside for two instead of three years to enable him to take his degree. The importance of this concession to Indian students proceeding to England, and particularly to those studying for the Bar, can hardly be exaggerated; and it only remains now for our Indian Universities to lose no time in obtaining the necessary affiliation, even if, for the sake of reciprocity, they should be called upon to concede similar previleges to students of Oxford who may feel desirous of completing their academical course at Calcutta or Lahore."

SATURDAY 17TH MARCH

THE Chinese Minister, Li Hung Chang, lately informed a missionary in Tientsin that he had hoped the introduction of steam power was to mark the beginning of an era of progress in China, but that he simply was unable to resist the force of public sentiment. The recognition accorded to popular superstition by high officials and learned authorities is not without its effect on the minds of those who ought to know better. The Chinese line of Emperors is called the Heavenly Dynasty, and divine homage is regularly paid to the Son of Heaven, who in that exalted capacity, confers titles and honours on the gods for averting flood, sending rain, and doing other things wothy of public gratitude. These titles are duly announced in the "Pekin Gazette," with a detailed statement of the benefits by which the particular god has merited the honour conferred on him by the Emperor. On this principle an Imperial Censor, seeking to please a god in heaven, may inadvertently offend the greater god on earth. For instance, it happened last year, after the great flood on the Yangtse River, which destroyed two large towns, that the Censor appointed to report on the disaster traced it, with a wonderful show of learning, to the anger of the Water Dragon, who had taken offence at the selection of one of the Court slaves to accompany the Emperor's father on a visit of inspection to the fortresses and gunboats on the northern frontier. Unhappily, the Empress had herself ordered the slave to accompany the Prince, so the Censor's reward was a scathing rebuke, in the next *Gazette*, for his ignorance and presumption. Such puerility enters deeply into Chinese life, and forms one of the serious obstacles to the emancipation of the country.

WE can vouch for the correctness of our surmise, remarks the Allahabad paper, 'that the immediate cause for the promulgation of the famous police circular was the raid made by the Nepalese refugees into Nepal. The fact that this raid was organised in British territory, and that numbers of men in arms were permitted to cross the frontier without let or hindrance, was by no means creditable either to the Police or the Magistracy of the Patna division. It was rightly considered necessary to issue such instructions as would prevent the repetition of such an occurrence. As for the circular itself, the only pity is that it was marked "confidential," for otherwise it would probably not have attracted any notice.'

THE two annual Educational Conferences of the Punjab will be held next month in Lahore under the presidency of Colonel Holroyd, Director of Public Instruction. The general Conference will be attended by the Inspectors, assistant Inspectors, Principals of the Government College, add Central Training College, representatives of the chief Aided Schools and St. Stephen's College, Delhi. The Departmental Conference will be attended only by officers of the Educational Department. A good deal still remains to be done to the new Code, and much of this work will doubtless be accomplished at the Conferences.

WHILST at Darjiling, the Viceroy and Lady Dufferin and party made an expedition to see the swinging bridge over the Runjit river. The bridge, which is of Native structure and entirely of cane and bamboos, connects British territory with Sikkim.

IT will be remembered that Sir Lepel Griffin, in the course of his speech at Rutlam, the other day, said: "In another part of Central India it will, in a few days, be my painful duty to deprive a ruling Prince of all his administrative powers in accordance with the sentence passed on him by the Supreme Government for the continued neglect and abuse of them." the Chief referred to, according to the Mhow correspondent of Allahbad *Morning Post* is the Raja of Dewas, not the Maharajah Holkar, as was generally supposed.

THE report of the Irrigation Commission is ready for submission to Government, and will probably be sent in within the next few days. The report deals very fully with the questions raised, and makes some sweeping suggestions for the reform of the existing system and procedure.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1888.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

IV.

THE members of the Select Committee on the Bill, who have now published their final report, seem to have a strange idea. They evidently believe that the Indian Public is a child which can be readily made to swallow everything that is given to it. This is a great mistake. The public in its capacity of a passive looker-on naturally sees most of the game that is played. If the public is powerless to influence their decision, as has been demonstrated beyond questioning times without number, it has at least keenness of perception enough to know what the Select Committee are driving at. When, therefore, they enter into "a full exposition of the history" of the section of the Bill dealing with the levying of storage fee on petroleum within the increased limits of the new corporation, those that can read between the lines read more than meets the eye. The decision of the Committee is that though Petroleum will have to pay a duty of eight annas per case to the Government of India, they cannot advise the Government to make the corporation relinquish its right of levying a further tax of 4 annas a case on such quantities as may be stored within the town limits and may be required for actual consumption there and not transmission to the interior. We shall deal with the Committee's arguments for establishing the soundness of their decision later on, but it strikes us that the elaborate "exposition" that has been given has other objects,—objects, which, we are afraid, have been very indifferently fulfilled,—than the mere establishing of the excellence of this fiscal measure. We are treated to the whole history of the question beginning with the appointment of the Octroi Committee in 1884. We are led on to the appointment of the Amalgamation Committee in 1885, and are next treated to portions of its report and of the letters of the Bengal Government and Government of India thereon. The object of all this formidable display must have been clearly something more than the somewhat weak and unnecessary effort to "induce the Government to show the same indulgence to one Corporation as has been shown to another." The whole fact seems to be that the Press and public Associations have been strongly condemning the action of our legislators for having deliberately neglected to make the necessity of the amalgamation at all clear to public mind. Our legislators, of all men, are least prone to see and acknowledge a mistake, and they would much rather break than bend. If they could not command grace enough to make up for the omission by making a direct and candid statement of what they have to say, they have at least in their command ready and facile Secretariat pens that will give a matter shape and color that do not belong to it. When, therefore, there is an opportunity of bringing in the requisite explanations indirectly in the second instalment of the Committee's final report on the Bill, it is readily grasped and a side-march sought to be performed quietly. But it does not escape the public eye and cannot but be pronounced unsuccessful. The legislature has formally accepted and sanctioned the amalgamation, and none but the Supreme Government or Parliamentary interference can undo it now. Where then was the necessity of the move in question? It was neither expected nor wanted by the public; and it has failed to answer its purpose. Anyone carefully reading this portion of the Committee's report will be convinced of the futility and feebleness of the attempt.

A stronger case does not seem to have been made out about the main question at issue either. The Government of India, which has its own duty to levy on petroleum, has naturally objections to a fresh imposition on the article stored in Calcutta for consumption elsewhere. The section, therefore, in the Bill authorising the imposition has been recast to meet these objections and it now stands as follows:—

The Commissioners in meeting may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, prohibit the introduction into Calcutta for the purpose of storage therein of petroleum intended for consumption elsewhere, and may thereafter, with the like sanction, levy a tax not exceeding four annas per case of ten gallons on all petroleum introduced into Calcutta for consumption therein.

This boon will be one more reason, we fancy, for the tax-payers of Calcutta to rejoice over the amalgamation. Kerosine Oil is now burned in the lowliest huts in the Town and the Suburbs, and not only has every street its Kerosine shop but the obscurest blind lanes and alleys have their Kerosine hawker that supplies the poor man's wants of the night's oil for a trifle. We cannot but condemn this proposed addition of twelve annas to the price of what no man, of however humble resources, can do without.

The Select Committee tell us that 'the financial prospects of the new Corporation will be seriously injured if this duty, which we believe it would be feasible to collect without hardship or appreciable inconvenience, is abandoned, because petroleum has been subsequently made the subject of imperial taxation. The Bombay Corporation is allowed to levy an import duty on wines and spirits, though equally subjected to imperial taxation, and the revenue they receive from this source amounts to Rs. 1,50,000 a year.' A Corporation that can sanction the appropriation of other people's property, (not required for strictly legal purposes) so that it may be sold for replenishing their by no means overflowing coffer, may plead impecuniosity in justification of all measures. But it is surely for the Legislature to protect the poor people's interests and to see that an article of every day consumption that is already taxed to its utmost is not taxed again. It is not the "hardship or incovenience of collection," but the hardship and inconvenience to those that have to pay that have to be considered, and the remarks of the Octroi Committee, the Amalgamation Committee, the Bengal Government and the Government of India, quoted by the Select Committee in support of their position, lose all force and pertinence as soon as the Imperial Government for imperial purposes proceeds to tax the article. Turning to the letter of the Government of Sir Rivers Thompson approving of the taxation of petroleum on the suggestion of the Octroi and Amalgamation Committees, we find that but a paltry sum of Rs. 75,000 would be all that would be obtained under the original arrangement. Now that the tax is to be confined only to such quantities as are actually consumed in the Town and is not to touch such as are stored here, but required for consumption elsewhere, this already insignificant figure will be considerably cut down and the hardship and inconvenience to those taxed will be out of all proportion to the gain. Under these circumstances, we wish that petroleum had been left out and the Select Committee had recommended some other less objectionable and more efficacious means of meeting the increased requirements of a Corporation that they have forced down upon an unwilling people. The reference of the Committee to the Bombay tax on wines and spirituous liquors is not at all a happy one, for the circumstances of the two cases are very dissimilar. In the first place there is no objection to tax these articles as much as possible, and in the second place they form no part of the poor man's necessities. There would, perhaps, be, therefore, no serious objection to the Bombay precedent being adopted, and the Calcutta "Fatals" being made to pay a "slightly more increased premium," in the memorable words of Lord Dufferin, for their poisonous luxuries, but by all means spare the poor man's necessities as much as possible.

The Hon'ble Mr. Colman Macaulay's dissent on the subject is so much to the point that we cannot not do better than give extracts from it in support of our position. The Hon'ble member, a sincere friend of local self-Government, says:

"My chief ground of dissent is to the levy of an Octroi duty in Calcutta at all. In the first place, even if the prohibition against storage before export were justifiable, I can see no argument that can be used in favour of an Octroi on petroleum that could not be used in favour of an Octroi on other articles. I am not here discussing the propriety of levying minute town dues on all articles introduced, for sale or storage, into large trading centres, on the principle on which dues are levied for the use of a market or a *hat*. The arguments for and against such a proposal are of a different nature from those which affect this question. I am dealing only with an Octroi on articles locally consumed. Take salt. It pays duty and is discharged under supervision. An Octroi could be levied as easily on it as on petroleum. It would be as easy and as convenient to enforce a prohibition against its storage, except for local consumption, as it would be to enforce such a prohibition in regard to petroleum. Take coal. It is bulky; it comes by rail or by sea; it could easily be made the subject of an Octroi tax. And so on with other articles.

My first objection, then, under this part of my argument, is that, if the levy of an Octroi on petroleum is allowed, a refusal to extend it to other articles could not well be justified. It cannot be restricted to one *article*. My second objection is that, if it is allowed in Calcutta, it cannot fairly be refused elsewhere. It cannot be restricted to one *place*.

If an Octroi is allowed in Calcutta, why should it not be allowed in Howrah? If in Howrah, why not in Patna, Dacca and Chittagong? If in these towns, why not in every Municipality in the Province? Now, when the question was discussed in 1868, every Commissioner in Bengal, with one single exception, reported strongly against the establishment of an Octroi system as entirely unsuited to the circumstances of Bengal. The introduction of such a system has been denounced by Sir Cecil Beadon, by Sir William Grey, by Sir Ashley Eden, by Mr. Mackenzie, and by others who have taken part in the Government of this Province, and have been qualified to judge of its requirements. Even in the North-Western Provinces and in Bombay, where the towns are differently constructed from the congeries of villages which form our Bengal Municipalities, objections to the system were strongly urged by Sir John Strachey and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. To admit an Octroi in the open struggling towns of Bengal would be a calamity to their inhabitants, and would, I am convinced, seriously discredit Municipal Self-Government. It could only be administered by an army of agents whose first thought would be to enrich themselves, and whose last thought would be the interests of their employers or the convenience of the people."

We hope the Council will listen to this protest and abandon the duty on Petroleum, which after all will not go any great way in meeting the increased town requirements, but will tell oppressively on the poorer sections of the community.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION REPORT.

[SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.]

If the recommendations of the Commission have fallen short of public expectations, it has been a great deal due to the necessity of reconciling adverse and conflicting interests. The Hindoo section, at any rate, of Her Majesty's subjects is quite prepared to make due allowance for these circumstances and to concede that the members of the Commission have done their best to approach the momentous questions with which they had to deal with all the painstaking earnestness and sincerity of purpose that the situation demanded. Deeply as the Hindoos regret the conclusion of the Commission that Hindoo ideas about caste and religion cannot be respected by enabling deserving candidates to serve in the higher branches of their country's service without visiting England, they are not without hopes that as time advances their cause will trumph, and equity and justice will prevail in the long run. Further agitation will no doubt be necessary to secure the abolition of an "English training" in the case of Hindoo candidates as the *sine qua non* of the highly cherished privileges of serving their country in responsible posts under Government. But for the present they are content enough to regard the situation calmly and soberly and to give honest and loyal support to the Government in carying out the recommendations which they consider as sound and reasonable on the whole. They are not prepared to ridicule those recom-

mendations or to cry them down as subversive of all principles of good government, as some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries had thought fit to do. The *Pioneer* is not the only paper that has its fling at the "best drawn scheme on paper." The *Englishman* also ridicules the "Commission of Finality" and is out of temper because the Heaven-born Service is to be deprived of some of the insignificant and comparatively tasteless loaves and fishes hitherto monopolised by it. From the *resume* of the recommendations about the Imperial and Provincial Services that we gave in our last issue, the reader will have seen that there is nothing in them to bouleverse all principles of good government or to ensure the the predominance of chaos and confusion. The legitimate consequences of the Queen's gracious proclamation and of the principles embodied in the Statute 3 and 4, Will IV, Cap 85, have long been neglected to be given effect to, and the Commission has simply striven to remove partially the deplorable results of neglect and injustice of years. "To do full justice to the claims of natives of India to the higher and more extensive employment in the Public Service" was a part and parcel of the instructions of the Commission and being honestly constituted as it was, it was not possible for it to go wholly against the instructions. It is difficult to see why recognition of the claims of the children of the soil should be regarded as "a dowry for the indigenous agency," or why no means should be spared for putting up the members of the Civil Service to a determined and "unmistakable" opposition to the recommendations. The *Englishman* says :

The Government and the Commission talk of securing the "elements of finality" in this region of semi-gratuitous enquiry, but there is only one way of doing this which does not amount to sheer mockery. And that way is to regard the report and the recommendations as absolutely disposing of the whole subject,—as *humouring* the reforming whim of the moment and as giving to the collective wisdom of the Commission a last resting place in undisturbed finality. The more radical proposals might thus be finally shunted, and that without sacrificing anything in the recommendations that can be preserved with a due regard to the established system and to sound and admittedly successful administration.

Our contemporary, however, chooses to forget that it is not the success or otherwise of the existing system that it was the duty of the Commission to enquire into. It had other and higher objects, the least fulfilment of which is calculated to infuriate the members of the Heaven-born service. The Government here as well as in England, will have to be very careful as to how they give heed to such biased opinions.

The *resume* in our last issue has shown that there is nothing in the recommendations to rouse alarm and indignation in the way that some of them have done in certain quarters. We shall consider to-day some of the points regarding what the Commission calls special departments and shall show that they are not more revolutionary in their character. The following are the departments included under this head :—Accounts, Archæological Survey, Customs, Education, Forest, Geological Survey, Jail, Meteorological Survey, Mint, Opium, Pilot Service, Postal, Police, Public Works, Registration, Salt, Survey and Telegraph. It is notorious that almost all these departments are a close preserve against the natives of the country, so far as the higher appointments are concerned. The Sub-Committee of the Commission that enquired into the working of these departments, confined its enquiries to posts which carry salaries of 100 Rs. per month or upwards. And the general observations of the Commission preceding its recommendations about these departments are indicative of anything but revolutionary principles. As their persual is likely to dispel this mischievous delusion materially, we shall reproduce a portion of them *in extenso*. The Commission observes :—

To secure that the operations of the several Departments may be conducted in conformity with the principles which govern the general administration and to avoid friction where the interests of important Departments may come into conflict, or where international obligations may demand peculiar consideration, the Commission has deemed it necessary to recommend that, in accordance with the existing practice, the control of certain Departments should be retained in the hands of members of the Imperial Service. In these and all other cases the main object of the Commission has been to secure efficiency. In the case of the Scientific Departments, such as the Archæological, Meteorological and Geological Surveys, it is obvious that the results obtained, if inaccurate, are not only valueless but may be mischievous. The same remark applies to the work of the Trigonometrical Survey. The interests of commerce especially demand the most competent agency in the Mint and in the Postal, Telegraph and Pilot Services. In the interests of the revenue the recruitment for the Opium, Salt, Customs, Forest and Revenue Survey Departments must aim at obtaining officers in all respects capable of securing the dues of the State, of improving its resources, and of causing the least inconvenience and oppression to the public. A well-trained and competent staff is essential for the efficient and economical administration of a Department of Public Works. A Department of Account exhibits its excellence not only in maintaining complete checks on expenditure, but in entailing the least labour on the Departments whose expenditure it controls and with whose working it must, therefore, be to some extent familiar. The primary object of the Police Department is the maintenance of public order and the prevention and detection of crime. No system of recruitment which omits to take note of these considerations can be regarded as satisfactory.

If these observations mean anything they mean insistence upon the exclusion of natives wherever and whenever possible. But we are not prepared to join issue with the Commission regarding the general conclusion. All that the Commission could do and has done is as follows :—

Where it has found in any Department a reluctance to give a fair trial to the employment of Natives in places of trust and responsibility, it has pressed on the controlling officers the adoption of a more liberal policy ; where it has had reason to believe that the unfitness of Natives for such positions has arisen from the insufficiency of opportunities for scientific or technical instruction, it has endeavoured, so far as its finances permitted, to supply them or has invited existing educational institutions to lend their aid. It is in consequence of the confidence which the action of the Government of India thus inspires that, in some instances, the Commission has, instead of making definite recommendations, proposed that it should be left to the Governor-General in Council to determine the extent to which Native or other local agency may be employed in certain Departments to which such agency may at present be too sparingly admitted.

More non-revolutionary and conservative principles the Commission could not possibly hit upon, having due regard to the objects for which it was appointed. Let us see if the recommendations themselves are any more revolutionary. Regarding the Accounts departments the recommendations are :—

That the office of Comptroller and Auditor General should be included in the Schedule attached to the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 54, and that the offices of Accountant General, Civil Auditor and Sub-Treasurer should be removed from the Schedule.

That indigenous agency should be more largely introduced into the Enrolled List, and that the sources of recruitment for that list should be extended, appointments being made—

(*a*) of outsiders by open competitive examination;

(*b*) to a limited extent, as at present, from the Covenanted Civil Service;

(*c*) by the promotion of Chief Superintendents who have proved that they possess capacity for the superior branch;

(*d*) by the exceptional appointment of officers who have shown marked ability in the charge of Treasuries or in other Departments of Provincial Service.

That the Government of India should continue to reserve to itself a discretion of appointing to the Enrolled List any person whom it may deem it conducive to the interests of the public service so to appoint.

The only recommendation about the Archæological Survery department is that facilities should be given to a *limited* number of graduates of the Universities, sufficiently prepared by previous study, to undergo a course of training in Epigraphy. The Customs Department recommendations are not more revolutionary either:—

That the Commissionership of Customs, Salt and Opium in the Presidency of Bombay should continue to be included in the Schedule attached to the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 54.

That of the three Collectorships of Customs at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, and the Assistant Collectorship at Bombay, only the two most responsible appointments, namely, those at Bombay and Calcutta, should ordinarily be held by members of the Imperial Service and that it is unnecessary to include the appointments of Collector of Customs at Madras and Assistant Collector at Bombay in the *cadre* of the Imperial Service for purposes of recruitment.

That the present system of recruitment by selection should be retained in respect to the other superior appointments in the Department, but that if these appointments are not filled by promotion from the subordinate ranks or by transfer from the Provincial Service, the persons appointed should only hold their offices provisionally until they have satisfied substantial probationary tests.

That there is no ground for the exclusion of qualified candidates of any race from the Appraisers or Preventive branches of the Department

The recommendations about the Education department are if possible a shade more retrogressive. Principals of Colleges and "professors in those branches of knowledge in which the European standard of advancement has not been attained in India" and a number of inspectors are to be obtained from England. Recruitment of specialists, fixing of remuneration with reference to attainments and duties and the abolition of the graded list have also been recommended. The abolition or curtailment of the Presidency Colleges is condemned and the Commission recommends that there should be in each Presidency and in the larger Provinces at least one college with a staff of Professors capable of teaching up to the highest European standards, under a European Principal ; and that the same object should as far as practicable be kept in view in smaller colleges. The last of the educational recommendations is that the inspection of schools and colleges should be carried on by an agency entirely separate from the teaching staff and recruited from a different source. None of these seem to foreshadow the extinction of British rule in India and they need not send our Anglo-Indian friends into hysterics. We are unable to-day to consider the recommendations with reference to the remaining departments, but we can assure our readers that the stamp of revolution is not impressed upon them any more forcibly than on those that we have already considered.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

THE Report of the Public Service Commission may or may not be accepted by the Government for aught we know. But it cannot fail to have established one all important point. We say all important, for it is so to us. The report has re-affirmed the policy of the Government, that the distinctions of race shall be of no account. Alluding to older documents—documents which we know were of late openly slighted by certain responsible members of the Government—the report says ; "In view of these considerations the Commission is led to conclude that any rule or practice founded on alleged race disqualification would not only be a departure from the policy adopted by the British Parliament for upwards of half a century, but would also be invidious and inexpedient."

The two most important questions before the public are certainly those which relate to the constitution of the Civil Service and to that of the Legislative Council. The Commission now declares that the constitution of the country does not admit of the Civil Service being overtly or covertly reserved for a particular class of Her Majesty's subjects. But the passage quoted above also mentions that the fact is due to action of the British Parliament ; there shall be no race distinction in India, because it has been so ruled by the British Parliament.

The fact is suggestive of an important policy ; and those who are wise in their generation, whether among the Indian or the Anglo-Indian community, ought to realize it properly. Is it desirable for the Anglo-Indian to lay claim for his *race*, the right to dominate over their fellow-subjects in India ? So again, on our side we have to reconsider whether we may not put too severe a strain upon the British Parliament to maintain the continuity of its policy. If it were

our object at the present moment to oppose the Anglo-Indian we should know, we think, to show up all the weaknesses of his position. The genius of his culture and his very language are opposed to the race or caste-supremacy such as he virtually lays claim to. But the times are changed. It is no longer fit that an appeal to conscience and clear-sightedness in the Anglo-Indian should come from an Indian. We claim to be able to understand matters as well as he, and we are bound, therefore, to recognise the fact that he does not care to keep his character and good name in our custody. Besides, we have also our own interests to look after. And we, therefore, ask our countrymen to consider the relations between the Government of this country and that of the British Parliament, and also our own relations with each of these.

We yield to none in our patriotic desire to see the constitution of the Legislative Council amended for the benefit of India and of the Indian people. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the Government of India is subject to that of the British Parliament, and that we are not any of the constituencies of that Parliament. We know what is there to be said for or against Parliamentary Representation, Imperial Federation, Home Rule, and all that sort of thing. Nor do we mean to withdraw our prayer to Government for a Legislature upon popular principles. But there is the fact that it is the British Parliament which rules. And the Parliament has also made the Indian Government absolutely supreme over all its subjects both Indian and Anglo-Indian. Would it under this circumstance be wise to say or even think that the Parliament ought to put down the Anglo-Indians with a high hand, and for *our benefit in opposition to theirs*? If we say so we must be prepared to see at least the reconstitution of the Legislative Council deferred ever so long.

There lies the pith of our argument. Can we go on opposing our opponents—we call them so for our present purposes—so that the Parliament be driven to declare itself on one side or the other, merely to have done with this business. Between ourselves—we mean our own countrymen as apart from the Anglo-Indian section—we know that that section is unwise enough to claim a caste supremacy over us and to ask the British Nation to uphold them in that claim. They are also no less unwise in overlooking the necessity of a reconstitution of the Legislative Council. But their unwisdom does not point to the conclusion that we should stretch our *own* position—strain the relation in which *we* stand to the British Parliament—till the very last, and without intermission.

It has been said that the Indian Press is in the position of the Opposition in the Parliament, only that it is a permanent opposition. A permanent Parliamentary Opposition, however, is a perfect misnomer; absolutely a contradiction in terms. It is only because the Opposition has a chance of ousting the Cabinet of the day, that it has any function in the Parliament as a solid second party. Its temporary character is essential to its at all being an avowed opposition. Consequently, we cannot be permanently or avowedly in opposition. So again the absence of homogeneity between the Hindu and the Mahomedan, the Bengali and the Mahratta, is of small account. The real difficulty lies in the friction between the Indian and Anglo-Indian. To obviate that difficulty must be a work of time and of mutual effort besides.

Our advice, therefore, is this. We ought to have regard for the motive and the circumstances which have led the British Parliament to enunciate a liberal policy for the Government of this country. That motive and those circumstances are absolutely beyond the reach of any modification from us. We ought to pause and see how they work. We ought to regulate our own conduct so that the Parliament will take our side and spontaneously do so, against the impolitic ends of the Anglo-Indian section. We must thrive a little in homogeneity. There is the authoritative declaration made by the Public Service Commission. That declaration, like its predecessor, the Royal Proclamation of 1858, reaffirms the policy of the Parliament. It is clear enough to open the eyes of the Anglo-Indian. Let us then pause and see how he accepts this authoritative interpretation of the Parliamentary policy. But the policy in question springs only from a sense of Duty on the part of the Sovereign power: true, it confers upon us a certain right too. But in the present case it is not the Right which has imposed the Duty; it is the noble sense of self-imposed Duty, which has alone brought to us the Right. The Strong here devotes itself to the Weak; and the Weak are bound to accept the guidance of the Strong. Our point is gained. The equality of the subject is completely recognised. Let us see how the constitution works. The Supreme Autocrat;—the power of the Government of India which is *de jure* autocratic—should now be let alone. There can be no responsibility without perfect freedom.

The game is now largely in our hands. We boast that we can hold our own. Let us now prove it. It is now for us to record evidence and elicit facts about any contravention of the policy alluded to. If, however, we attempt to guide that policy, if we seek or even behave as if we sought to dictate—it would be a blunder and one of the most perilous kind. The incessant grumbling and fretfulness of the Anglo-Saxon is fit neither for envy nor imitation. So far as the political question is concerned—the question of race and rule as between the Indian and Anglo-Indian—what is now wanted of us is only a Masterly Inactivity. Otherwise the reconstitution of the Legislative Council can never be secured. The Civil Service can no longer be confounded with the Anglo Indian community—either as a race or as the representative of the supreme autocratic power. And the homogeneity of that Service must now be given the leisure to leaven the entire community.

THE LATE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

IT is but natural that profound regret should be expressed throughout the continent and England at the sudden, though not unexpected, death of the aged German Emperor. There need be no doubt that this expression of feeling is genuine, for the Emperor's life was a guarantee of European peace. The new Emperor's life is hanging in the balance, and if the worst should happen to him Germany will have an Emperor in Prince Wilhelm who will be loath to listen to peaceable counsels, and who will be a ready tool in the hands of the iron Chancellor. Fears for the political results of Emperor Wilhelm's death are expressed by the Russian Press, but Russia is for the present doing all to maintain peace. The *St. Petersburgh Messenger* regards the journey of the Czarewitch to Berlin as a pledge that the continuance of a close friendship between Russia and Germany is necessary for the mutual welfare of both, and for the prevention of inter-State troubles. Austria is doing the same thing, and Prince Bismarck has written a letter of thanks to Count Kalnoky, conveying his appreciation of the sympathy expressed by Austria and his belief in the indissolubility of the friendship existing between the rulers and people of Austria and Germany. This letter has elicited a most cordial reply from Count Kalnoky. Russia has gone farther, and the whole Russian army has gone into mourning for one month. The Russian Colonelcy held by the late Emperor William has been transferred to the Emperor Frederick. The present situation at any rate is therefore reassuring, and the turn that matters take in the future will depend much on the state of the health of Emperor Frederick. The Emperor has performed his journey from San Remo to Berlin safe, and, considering the fatigue and exposure undergone, seems to be doing marvellously well, so much so that, regular bulletins will no longer be issued about his health. His reception in the capital has been enthusiastic, and he has issued a proclamation promising to observe the rights, rules and privileges of the constitution. The Russian press, reviewing the proclamation, dwells on its pacific tone, and predicts therefrom the consolidation of universal peace. The report about the Emperor's health may, however, prove misleading, and he has postponed the taking of the formal oath until it is improved. The late Emperor's body was embalmed and lay in State for a week. The funerals took place with due grandeur and solemnity on Friday last. The Prince of Wales, Prince Victor, the Duke of Cambridge, the Czarewitch and representatives of all the powers attended the funerals, and the ceremony was a truly imposing one. But the Emperor was dissuaded by his Doctors from attending the ceremony. Ill health also prevented Prince Bismarck and Count Von Moltke from paying the last homage to their late Imperial master. In India, due mark of respect was shown to the memory of the Emperor. In all the forts and stations flags were hoisted half-mast high on the day of the funerals and a salute of 91 guns was fired at head quarter stations. Peaceably has the man of war passed away. May his soul rest in eternal peace and may not his demise lead to the disturbance of European peace.

Since the above was written, Reuter telegraphs, under date, Berlin, March 16:—'The service held to-day at the Cathedral was most touching from its simplicity. The Emperor Frederick was after all unable to be present, and Prince Wilhelm acted as chief mourner, while the bier was surrounded by foreign Royalties and Princes of rank. The road to the Mausoleum was lined with troops, drawn up four deep while countless spectators, in spite of the severity of the weather, formed a long and imposing procession. The Ministers, in state, bearing the Regalia, preceded the car on which lay the coffin, while the horses were led by Staff Officers. The escort was composed of all sections of the Guards, and a discharge of artillery signalled when the final blessing had been bestowed at the Mausoleum. The Emperor Frederick watched all that took place at the mausoleum from a window most wistfully.'

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

THE March heat is already beginning to make itself felt. We had some grateful showers last week to soften it down and on Wednesday there was a regular hail storm. The Exodus commences this week. Some of the public offices are breaking up already, and heads of departments are busy with their conventional work of inspection prior to taking departure for the hills. The exodus question has been conveniently shunted out of the range of public attention, and people are perforce content to be silent when they have cried themselves hoarse, and further crying seems worse than useless. His Excellency the Viceroy leaves the Metropolis on the 29th instant, instead of the 28th as arranged before, and there will be some touring in Kashmir and other places before going to Simla, which will be reached about the 9th of May. It will be necessary to do so, it is said, for the new Viceregal Lodge at Simla requires some little time to prepare for the reception of its noble occupant.

HER Excellency the Countess of Dufferin holds a reception this evening in the gardens of the Government House.

THE Viceroy will hold a Levee at Lucknow on the 6th of April, and as many as possible of the Bailey Guard men will be presented to his Excellency.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY returned to town from his tour in Chota Nagpore on Thursday last.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN shortly takes furlough, but is said to have abandoned his intention of resigning the service.

SIR AUCKLAND Colvin's presence was required at Calcutta for the purposes, we fancy, of the forthcoming Budget. But a provincial Governor cannot tarry long out of his domains and leave his own business to take care of itself. Sir Auckland's visit was short. His Honor came on Thursday and went away on Sunday. He was the Viceroy's guest during his stay here.

THE subscriptions to the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund in January and February amounted to Rs. 19,239.

IT will be remembered that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor made a strong appeal to the Calcutta public on behalf of the Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital, at the Annual General Meeting of the Bengal Branch of the National Association held at the Town Hall on the 8th of February last. We are glad to announce that in generous response to this appeal, Babu Shama Churn Law has sent in a handsome donation of Rs 5000 in aid of the Zenana Hospital Fund. We hope that the example set by Babu Shama Churn will be largely followed by our countrymen.

A CONTEMPORARY hears from England that, by express direction of her Majesty, the Order of the Indian Empire is to be in the patronage of the Viceroy, who is to appoint without reference to the Secretary of State. The latter has the Star of India in his gift, although most of the nominations are made on the Viceroy's recommendation. The *Statesman* hears that His Highness the Maharaja of Kooch Behar has been made a G. C. I. E. and not a G. C. S. I. as had been announced before.

THE portrait of Sir Richard Garth will be unveiled this evening, at 4-30 P. M., at the High Court, when Sir Comer Petheram will preside.

AFTER a service of over 31 years, Mr. Frederick Barnes Peacock, of the Bengal Civil Service, at present a member of the Board of Revenue, goes on 20 months' furlough to England, and we regret to hear that he does not intend to return to India. Mr. Peacock arrived in India on 1st February 1857. He was appointed assistant Magistrate and Collector of Benares on the 10th of August 1858. Subsequently he held various District appointments, and was twice Registrar of the High Court. He was appointed Commissioner of the Presidency Division on the 9th of May 1881, and was twice appointed President of a Committee to enquire into and report upon the working of the Railway Police Force. As Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Political and Appointment Departments, he gave great satisfaction both to the Government and the public. He adorned every appointment that he held. As a public officer he won the regard and esteem of all classes of society by his gentle and affable manners and by his able and conscientious discharge of the onerous duties entrusted to his care. His premature retirement is a distinct loss to the country.

MR. DUFF-BRUCE recommended the construction of a fixed bridge on the Hughli connecting Calcutta and Howrah, as from the very nature of things the present fragile floating Bridge cannot do the service long. A cyclone worth the name will make short work of it in no time. The Calcutta Port Commission are not, however, for the present, prepared to recommend the construction of the Bridge.

A CONTEMPORARY hears that the Port Commissioners' fore-shore road on the Howrah side of the Hughli will probably be extended as far the Botanical Gardens before long. The alignment of the extension is in progress, The drive will be decidedly a more pleasant one than that on the crowded and dusty Strand, that is to say, if the authorities are good enough to do away with the almost prohibitive toll on the Hughli Bridge

---

THE Sikim Expedition, of which the preparations have been pushed on with vigour and energy, may yet end in smoke for want of *raison d'etre*, and all Indian taxpayers must fervently hope that it will do so. The Field force which was concentrated at Pedong is ready to cross the frontier at a moment's notice and the march has already begun though but slowly to give time for further negotiations with Thibetan officials. Mr. Paul, the Political Officer, is with the force. Some Thibetan high officials are said to have reached the frontier. A telegraph is being constructed from Darjeeling to Pedong and every thing looks like war. But the best news of all is that the Chinese Government has recalled its Resident at Lhassa as a mark of the Imperial displeasure at his failure to withdraw the Thibetan troops from Lingtu. If, therefore, Chinese influence prevails in Thibetan counsels and Sikim is quietly cleared of Thibetan forces, the Government of India will have no further necessity, it is to be hoped, of invading Sikim.

IT is rarely that railway enterprises can be started in India without a Government guarantee. We are, therefore, glad to read that a proposal is before the Government of India for the construction of a direct railway line from Ambala to Kalka. Some concessions are asked for, it is said, but no guarantee. Since the Exodus seems to have no moral probability of being stopped or curtailed, and official inconveniences in running up and down the hill must be great, the importance attached to this railway in certain circles may be well accounted for. But the Government cannot be too careful in scanning the nature of the concessions demanded.

THE Bradlaugh difficulty is not likely to arise again. In the House of Commons the Bill to allow solemn affirmations to be substituted for oaths was read a second time with a majority of 100, on Wednesday last. The Indian Legislature had seen the wisdom and necessity of substituting solemn affirmation for deaths long ago, and it is a pity that the English Legislature should have taken so long a time in learning so simple a lesson.

THE French military honors scandals have not yet seen their last. General Boulanger has been deprived of his command for breach of discipline in visiting Paris in disguise. The Parisian papers mostly approve of the dismissal of General Boulanger.

WE much regret to hear the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. O. C. Mullick, which melancholy event took place at Burdwan on Wednesday last. The deceased, who was one of the most successful native Barristers, was on a professional visit to Baharampore and was on his way back to the town when he died. Before qualifying as a Barrister he was one of the leading pleaders at Bhagulpore and had acquired wealth and reputation in his profession. His success as a Barrister was also very marked and he made a host of friends by the suavity of his manners. He came of the well-known Mullick family of Bagbazar.

DEATH is also announced of Babu Bhagabutty Churn Mullick of the Barabazar Mullick family. He was identified with many public movements of the day and was held in high esteem by those that knew him.

THE Bengal Academy of Music under the presidency of Sir Raja Sourendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur *Kt.* have resolved to present an address of farewell to Lord Dufferin, the High Protector of the Academy.

THE India Club held its Annual Meeting on Thursday last when the Marquis of Ripon and Sir William Hunter were elected Honorary Members. The motion that all life-members should be *ex-officio* members of the Club Council was lost, and it was resolved to register the Club under the provisions of Act XXI of 1860. The following members are the office-bearers appointed for the current year:—

President.—H. H. Maharaja of Kuch Behar. *Vice-Presidents.*—Sir Henry Harrison and Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose. *Members.*—Kumar Devendro Narain Roy, Mr. A. M. Bose, Nawab Dibi Jung, C. S. I., Mr. P. McGuire, Mr. J. Louis, Babu Purnalal Bannerji, Raja Peary Mohun Mukerji, C. S. I., Mr. S. W. Kellner, Dr. Troilokyanath Mittra, Dr. K. G. Sircar, Babu Brojonath Mullick, Dr. Lal Madhab Mukerjea and Mr. J. Ruttonji. *Secretaries.*—Babu Priyanath Ghose and Babu Nolin Behari Sircar.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Scoble presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act of 1877, at the meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council held on Saturday before last. At last Friday's meeting, the Bill to consolidate the law relating to the protection of Inventions and Designs was passed. Leave was also obtained to introduce a Bill to declare the imperial standard yard for the United Kingdom to be the legal standard measure of length in British India.

MR. SLAGG is doing his best to be serviceable to India. In the House of Commons on the 12th instant he drew attention to the frontier policy of the Government of India, which, he declared, was already producing grave financial difficulties, leading to increased taxation and an extensive sale of intoxicating liquors to the great and permanent injury of the people. His motion was defeated by 122 against 72 votes, after it had been found necessary to apply the closure. This was as might be expected, and application of the closure to questions relating to India would not of course excite the amount of indignation that would be excited by similar proceedings regarding Irish affairs. Lord Randolph Churchill spoke at considerable length in defence of the frontier policy as applied to Burma, which had according to his Lordship already shown a noticeable increase in the security of property and the prosperity of the people. But his Lordship had to admit that the financial position of India was very grave indeed, and required the most careful consideration; and the exercise of the most rigid economy was necessary in his opinion in order to avoid bankruptcy. Not so candid was, however, the official spokesman for the time being. Sir John Gorst forgot his traditions and denied that there was any ground for alarm in the increase of the traffic in spirituous liquors. Sir James Fergusson said that the Government had no intention of crossing the frontier, and denied that any steps taken towards strengthening the line was a menace to any other power. Verbal manipulations may for the present do much to satisfy a body of men that takes no deep interest in a question, but they cannot conceal for a long time the real state of Indian finance.

THE *Englishman* makes a strange, and, we hope, unintentional mistake. Our contemporary says:—

'The strongest evidence of the comfortable lot of the coolies on Indian tea gardens is to be found in the fact that thousands of recruits find their way to Assam every year without registering themselves under the Act passed by our benevolent Government for their protection. The figures for last year are not published yet, but in the three preceding years the number of coolies who entered into agreements under the Act went down from 35,157 to 16,404 and 13,069, while the recruiters working under the labour-contractors decreased from 147 in 1885 to 106 in 1886. On the other hand, the number of free labourers who went into Upper Assam alone, on their own account, rose from 9,320 in 1885 to 13,134 in 1886. The number who sought employment in Sylhet and Kachar is not known. The Indian coolie is a timid, distrustful creature, ever ready to bear the worst ills he has rather than risk the unknown. We are, therefore, justified in upholding these figures as a complete and striking refutation of the theory which forms the basis of coolie legislation.'

A strict and careful examination would show that the bulk of these so-called free labourers are no free labourers at all. The unscrupulous cooly-recruiter manages to entice them away without going through the formalities of registration and pass them on to the but too willing planters as free labourers. Some recent cases of forcible or deceitful abduction to which we and some of our contemporaries drew attention, strongly support this view of the case and we have no doubt that it is the correct one. For the proper protection of the guileless cooly it is of the greatest importance that the present mode of recruiting should be stopped and registration more systematically insisted upon.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption its Treatment and Curability," writes:—"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advice it in substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Benjamin Clarke, Esq., M.R.C.S., F.L.S., author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes:—"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible; so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as in consumption, may become incurable from protraction. My inference agrees with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does.' Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*March 14th*, 1888.

GENERRAL.—Babu Kally Prosunno Chowdhry, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B. C.) of 1880 in the District of Noakholly, vice Babu Rajendro Nath Ghose.

Mr W Grindlay, C.S., has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of six months' extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay.

Mr J R Hallet, C. S., reported his departure from India on special leave on the 22nd February 1888.

Lieutenant D.L. Prestage of the Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps is allowed leave of absence for one year, with effect from the 15th February 1888.

Mr W B Brown, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Monghyr, is transferred temporarily to the sudder station of the District of Burdwan.

Moulvi Sobhan Ali Khan, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Sitamari, in Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for one month, under section 16 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Bishendeo Narain, Canungoe of Mozufferpore, is appointed to act as Sub-Deputy Collector of Sitamari in that District, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Sobhan Ali Khan, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Mr T E Coxhead, C. S. has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months on sick certificate.

Mr J H Bernard, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to Kurseong, in the District of Darjiling.

Mr E G Glazier, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Pubna, is allowed furlough for one year, under section 50 chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th April 1888.

Mr G E Manisty, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Pubna.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,—Babu Jodu Nath Goswami, M A, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Birbhum, to be ordinarily stationed at Suri, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Shambhu Chunder Nag, or until further orders.

Babu Pankaja Kumar Chatterji, M A, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Dacca, to be ordinarily stationed at the sudder station, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Suresh Chunder Ghose, or until further orders.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Narail Bench in the District of Jessore, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Upendro Chunder Roy. Babu Nritya Gopal Biswas, and Babu Bhubun Mohun Bannerji.

Babu Madhub Chunder Chuckerbutty, Subordinate Judge, Burdwan, is allowed leave for one week, under section 73-1 of the Civil Leave Code in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 21st February last.

The order of the 1st November 1887, granting Babu Hari Prosad Dass, First Munsiff of Jessore, leave for one day, viz, the 19th October 1887, under section 134 of the Civil Leave Code, is cancelled.

Moulvi Ikram Russul, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhum, is vested with powers under section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Advertisements.

LESSONS GIVEN IN DENTISTRY
BY
DR. STEPHENS
15/1 *Chowringhee.*

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the undermentioned canals in the Orissa Circle will be closed for annual repairs for a period of one month from the 1st to the 31st of May 1888, both days inclusive.

2. It is also notified that in consequence of the closure of the canals, the steamer traffic between Cuttack and Albha and False Point and Cuttack and Bhuddruck will be stopped during the abovementioned period:—

1. Kendrapara Canal with its extension to Jumboo.
2. Gobri Canal with its extension to Albha.
3. Pattamoondi Canal.
4. Toldundah Canal.
5. Machgong Canal.
6. High Level Canal, Range I.
7. Ditto ditto, Range II.
8. Ditto ditto, Range III.
9. Branch Canal to Bhuddruck.

A. D. MCARTHUR, MAJOR, R. E.,
Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

Calcutta, the 13th March 1888.

C. K. SEN & Co.

KAVIRAJES, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
29, Coolootala Street, Calcutta.

Ours is universally acknowledged to be the best Hindu Medical Establishment in India patronised by the Princes, Nobility and Gentry. All sorts of medicated oils, Ghees and a medicines are prepared strictly in accordance with the directions of the Hindu Pharmacopœa. Prescriptions are forwarbed free of charge to Mafasil patients on their sending us full particulars of their diseases.

C. K. SEN & Co's
SUPERIOR AND GENUINE
Makaradhvaj

One of the oldest and most potent remedies prescribed in the Ayurveda. It is too well-known to require a description. No nation can be proud of having in its pharmacopœa a medicine like this. It has been known to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of indigestion, loss of appetite, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, impotency, nervous debility, complaints of ladies after delivery, weakness of the brain, and all diseases which old men are subject to. Loss of eyesight or memory, vertigo, and all diseases which owe their origin to excessive mental labour or seminal discharge are readily cured by its use.

Price 7 packets	...	Re. 1
One Tolah	...	Rs. 24
Postage	...	0 4 annas

C. K. Sen, & Co's.
AMRITADI BATIKA

It has been tested by various eminent medical men and declared to be an infallible remedy for fevers of all sorts, malarious, remittant or intermittant even if accompanied with an enlargement of the spleen or liver. The cure effected is radical and certain. It is the best specific of its kind.

		Rs.	as,
Price per Box	...	1	0
Post free	...	1	4
Dozen	...	10	0
Post free	...	10	8

Price List an application. All communications to be addressed to
DEBENDRA NATH SEN, KABIRAJ,
Manager.

অপূর্ব্ব—সংবাদ ২য় রূপ।

"হতায় লোকস্য তব প্রিয়ার্থং সংসারযাত্রা মনুবর্ত্তয়িষ্যে।"

দোহাই "বঙ্গবাসী"

আমি তোমার নাম লইয়াই আবার ভূভারহরণে অবতীর্ণ হইলাম। তোমার জোরেই তোমাকে রাহু মুক্ত করিব।

সন ১২৯৫ সাল ৭ই বৈশাখ বুধবার হইতে সাপ্তাহিক "অপূর্ব্ব ধন" বাহির হইবে। ৩০শে চৈত্র পর্য্যন্ত যাঁহারা গ্রাহকশ্রেণীভুক্ত হইবেন তাঁহারা সাবেক মূল্য কলিকাতা ১৷৷০ মফস্বল ২ টাকায় পাইবেন। আর পাত্রভোজন হইলে নূতন খাতায় যারা গ্রাহক হইবেন তাঁরা ২ ও ২৷৷০ টাকা দিবেন। সোজাকথা।

এ দোকানদারি কেন করিলাম তাহা পরে বুঝাইব। কেবল আট আনা পয়সা লোকসান নয়; আরও কিছু আছে, ৩০শে চৈত্রের পর "No gold can buy them back again" আর কখন সে সময় ফিরিবে না। বলা বাহুল্য ইহার মধ্যেও আবার অগ্র পশ্চাৎ আছে, ১লা চৈত্রের গ্রাহক আর ৩০শে চৈত্রের গ্রাহক বিশেষ আছে।

যে যে ব্যক্তি "অপূর্ব্বর" কোন পরিচয় না লইয়া টাকা পাঠাইয়াছেন তাঁহারা অর্দ্ধ মূল্যে পাইবেন আর (রাজসাহি) শ্রীমন্তপুর নিবাসী শ্রীযুক্ত মহেশচন্দ্র সরকার 'প্রতিপালক পিতা' বংশাবলি ক্রমে বিনামূল্যে কাগজ পাইবেন ইনিই আদি।

হে "অপূর্ব্ব বন্ধু" গণ বক্তৃতা না করিয়া যোড় হস্তে বলিতেছি নিজ হিতের জন্য পৃষ্ঠে বাণ বিদ্ধ করিয়া যদি রজ্জুতে ঝুলিতে পার, আগুনে ঝাপ দিতে পার, তাহা হইলে এই 'গাজনেই' দেখা দেও। চড়কগাছ উঠিলে অনেকেই রঙ্গ তামাসা দেখিতে আসিবেন। একদিন বিশ হাজার আসিয়াছিলেন কিন্তু 'বঙ্গবাসীর' রূপ গুণের পরিচয় না লইয়া যারা দেখা দিয়াছিলেন তাঁদের নাম আমার এখনও কণ্ঠস্থ, মরিলে ভুলিব কি না জানি না।

দুইটী অপূর্ব্ব বন্ধু এক মোড়কে যে ড়া কাগজ লইলে ৩৷৷০ টাকায় পাইবেন নিবেদন ইতি ৯৪ সাল ৩০শে ফাল্গুন মৌনী অমাবশ্যা।

আপনাদের পুরাতন ভৃত্য শ্রীউপেন্দ্রনাথ সিংহ রায়—কার্য্যাধ্যক্ষ।
৫৩ নং কলুটোলা কলিকাতা অপূর্ব্ব কার্য্যালয়।

Here is the golden opportunity. None need loose this in Nursery atleast one year's igvintrial. g the

PIKEPARA NURSERY,

[ESTABLISHED 1869.]

Full 19 years in business.

PATRONS.—H. H. the Maharajahs of Benarest Trevancore, Durbhanga, Chota Nagpore, Dinajpore, and the Nawabs Abdul Gunny, K. C. S. I., and Ashanullah Khan Bahadur, K. C. I. E., of Dacca, and Maharajahs Jotindra Mohun Tagore Bahadur, K. C. S. I., and Narendra Krishna Deb Bahadur of Calcutta.

Come and enlist yourself as a subscriber to the Nursery for seeds. One year's trial will convince every one, even to recommend friends and others to join it. Send Rs. 12, as subscription in advance till March next, after which Rs. 15 should be paid.

Privillage—Subscribers wil obtain the following seeds seasonably.—

American vege table seeds, a complete packet, valued at Rs. 5.

Do. Choice and all double flower seeds, valued at Rs. 3.

Suttons English vegetable seeds, a complete pac ket, valued atRs. 5

Do. Do. Choice flower seeds various sorts, valued at Rs. 3.

All sorts of country vegetable seeds for the winter and rainy seasons—both vegetable and flowers, valued at Rs. 4.

Also another great gain by a good and complete book on Agri. Horti. and Floriculture of the presen-day in simple Bengali language together with a complete calender of monthly sowings, valued at Rs. 1-8 Gentleman paying in advance Rs. 12 shall have all the above seeds and book timely. The very sight of the book above will induce hundreds to subscribe to the Nursery. Our seeds are known throughout the country, and it is superfluous to ask for any other guarantee.

Seeds for immediate sowing such as—Chois Shusa, Kankoor, Pangsa and China Watermelont, Khurmooz, Beerbhoom Kharoa and Kuckree, Sags of sorts, &c., &c., various sorts Re. 1 per packet, reduced from Re. 1-8. Please apply sharp.

Plants of all sorts available, Roses and Crotons of hundreds of sorts. Apply for the catalogue with half anna stamp.

Send for our "Krishi Tatwa" too, such an Agril cultural book cannot be had for many many years more. Pages 1390, mostly illustrated Price Rs. 4, reduced from Rs. 8.

NETTO GOPAL CHATERJI.

Pikeparah Nursery,
Calcutta, Jan. 1888.

হোমিওপ্যাথিক গৃহচিকিৎসা।

শ্রীযুক্ত রায় ক্ষেত্রনাথ চট্টোপাধ্যায় বাহাদুর প্রণীত হোমিওপ্যাথিক, কবিরাজি, ফকিরি, ব্রহ্মচারিদত্ত ও টোটকা প্রভৃতি নানা প্রকার চিকিৎসা ও ঔষধের ব্যবস্থা আছে। অনধিক ৪০০ পৃষ্ঠা, ভাল কাগজ, ভাল বাঁধা,—দাম দুই টাকা মাত্র। চুচুড়ার গ্রন্থকারের নিকট এবং নিম্ন ঠিকানায় পাওয়া যায়।

৭৮ কলেজষ্ট্রীট, কলিকাতা, পিপেলস লাইব্রেরি।

WANTED

A Civil Hospital Assistant for the Charitable Dispensary at Shahzadpur. Salary Rs 35. a month. None need apply who does not hold a certificate of qualification from a Government Medical School and who does not possess practical experience as a Civil Hospital Assistant.

Applications will be received up to the 30th instant. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to

The Secretary to the
Charitable Dispensary Committee
Shahzadpur, District Pubna.

TO BE LET OR SOLD

ON the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway at Gyabaree, a five roomed Bungalow, with usual conveniences lately thoroughlyl repaired. Gyabaree is 3,500 feet above sea-level, and is below the cloud line. The climate is all that can be desired for invalids. A qualified Native Medical practitioner resides in the neighbourhood.

THE Residence is to let at a moderate rental, apply to the

Secretary.
D. H. Railway, Darjeeling.

NOTICE.

The Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeeling, will be kept open from April 1st. to November 15th, 1888, for the accommodation of all classes of Indian gentlemen except Eurasians. For further particulars please see the Indian Mirror.

HARI MOHAN CHANDRA,
Secretary, Managing Committee.
The Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeelin g.

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight. Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. No. 101

স্বপ্নজরা।

জ্বর, কাশী, মর্জ্জ গত জ্বর প্রভৃতি জ্বর বহুমূত্র স্নায়ু-দৌর্ব্বল্য এবং অপরের অসাধ্য ক্ষতরোগ প্রভৃতি কঠিন পীড়া সমূহের অমোঘ এবং অবর্থ মহৌষধ এক সপ্তাহ ব্যবহার করিলেই ঔষধের গুণাগুণ জানিতে পারা যাইবে। বিবিধ ডাক্তার কবিরাজ ও সম্ভ্রান্ত লোক এই মহৌষধ ব্যবহার করিয়া আরোগ্যলাভ করিয়াছেন এবং ভূয়ঃ ভূয়ঃ প্রশংসালিপি প্রেরণ করিয়াছেন তন্মধ্যে দুই এক খানি পাঠ করিলেই সমস্ত অবগত হইবেন। ঔষধের মুল্য সপ্তাহ তিন টাকা ডাকমাশুল।০ চারি আনা। সেবনের নিয়ম ঔষধের সহিত পাঠান হইবে।

শ্রীমাধব চন্দ্র দত্ত
৭০ নং দুর্গাচরণ মিত্রের ষ্ট্রীট দরজিপাড়া, কলিকাতা।

Calcutta 26th February 1885

Having had the misfortune to suffer from diabetes for a period of four years I had recourse to all the known remedies without any benefit. I had at last sought the aid of Baboo Madhub Chunder Dutta of Durzeeparah who has completely cured me by his reputed medicine the "SONAJARA." My urine has acquired normal quantity and quality, no trace of suger is now to be found. I can therefore fully bear testimony to the efficacy of his sovereign remedy.

BENOY KRISHNA DUTTA L.M.S.

Calcuttr 15th May 1885.

I do hereby certify that the Sona Jarah which Babu Madhub Chander Dutta prepares according to the instruction of a Devotee possesses better properties than those of so Aurvedic, and Homoepathic Orum.

I have seen cases of incipient Phithises cured by it. It cures every sort of fever, it cures diabetes, Dysentry and Uterine deseases and ultimetly it mends the monthly courses and thereby it materialy assists in prolucing conception, and besides it cures the bad effects of mercury and of Syphilis. One who has read the Barnets, gold as a remedy on diseases will be fully convinced of its efficacy as an almost Universal Medicine in all the diseases to which the hunan frame is subject. It cures impotency and increases longevity, it is a slow but sure and healthy stimulant to the Viso Mortor nerves and therefore it gives vigour and vitality to every organ of the body. These facts can be proved by the innumerable cases which Babu Madhub Chunder Dutta and his ancestors had treated during the last 80 years.

RAI BAM NARAIN DASS BAHADUR.

Late professor Surgery V. Class of the Calcutta, Medical College and Sealdah Medical School &c. &c.

I do hereby certify that Babu Madhub Chunder Dutta has completely cured my eldest son from Phithisis with Hectic fever within a short time when all other treatments failed.

BANEY MADHUB MITTER.

Head Clerk I. G. Dockyeard Kidderpur.

JEWELLERY & PODDARY SHOP OF S. K. DAS (L. E. JNANANKURA) RAMPUR BOALLIH RAJSAHYE

All kinds of gold and silver ornaments such as Diamond rings from Rs. 125—40, Pokhraj rings (almost resembling the lustre of Diamond) 20-16, Diamond cut double gold necklaces 200-35, Diamond cut gold Armlet 200-35, Earrings 80-45, Kan 300-150, Seal Rings 16-10, Silver Ganga Jamoona Anklet 60-30, &c., and silver plates and pearl necklaces, are always kept ready for sale.

2. The solder used in any ornament does, in no case, lower the value of the gold of the ornament, when melted, more than one rupee per tollah.

3. All ornaments purchased at the shop, are received back on deduction of one rupee per tollah for gold and one anna per tollah for silver ornaments; the price refunded being regulated by the market price of gold and silver at the time.

4. Necklaces and armlets with diamond cuts which are generally made with gold that lowers the value of the gold 4 to 5 Rs. per tollah, when melted, are, to special order, made without using any solder of lower value.

5. Mofusil orders with earnest money are instantly supplied per value payable post.

CERTIFICATES.

আমি শ্রীকৃষ্ণ বাবুর নিকট যে সমুদয় আভরণ লইয়াছি, তাহাতে কোন কৃত্রিমতা দেখিতে পাই নাই।

কাকিনীয়া রাজধানী। শ্রীগোবিন্দ মোহন রায়।

"আপনার দেকানে প্রস্তুত গহনা গুলি অতি সুন্দর গঠণ হইয়াছিল, এবং যতদূর জানিতে পারিয়াছি, তাহতে বুঝিয়াছি যে, তাহা অকৃত্রিম এবং সুলভ।"

Bipinvihari Gupta, M. A. Professor Presidency College.

"Since some years I have been dealing with Baboo Sree Krissen Das as a customer and all the ornaments, both gold and silver, he suppiled to me, and made to my order, during the period, were of good quality and of chosen pattern. Everything was very neatly done and promptly delivered. I confidently recommend him to public patronage.

55 Chunder Nath Chowdhury, L. M. S.,
Vice-Chairman, R. B. Municipality."

PROFESSOR BUCHANON'S

CELEBRATED

PILL VENERIS.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR IMPOTENCY, STERILITY, SPERMATORRHÆA AND NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Direction and the well-known work "Guide to health" accompany the packet.

Price Rs. 5, Postage Ans. 4.

THE

HUNTERIAN DROPS.

Prepared from an original *recepi* of the celebrated Dr. Hunter. In the Abyssinian war this medicine had been the means of rendering fit for action officers pronounced almost disabled Hundreds of testimonials from eminent medical men. A few doses removes Gonorrhœa, Gleet and other discharges, superseding injections, the use of which often lays the foundation of stricture and other severe diseases.

Price Rs. 2 Postage Ans. 4.

Sole Agent in India.

Dr. B. K. DUTT,

GOLD MEDALIST, &c.

With whom all correspondence should be communicated with confidence.

180, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

The Great Indian Remedy for Toothache

TOOTHACHE cured instantly, be it Violent, Knaw ing or otherwise by ONE DROP of the GREAT TOOTH ACHE REMEDY.

This remedy has been tried repeatedly, and always found infalible.

TOOTHACHE RELIEVED INSTANTLY.

Price—8 annas per bottle.
Packing *free* if 6 bottles are taken.
Directions *accompany* every bottle.
SUB-AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY DISTRICT.
THE IMPERIAL PHARMACY COMPANY "Ld.
REILLY N.-W. P.

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Caumpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK
Secretary and Treasurer.

51

THE

STANDARD.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Total Assets £6,696,425
Annual Revenue £904,757
Existing Assurances £20,000,000

THE Directors of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY have the pleasure to announce to the Public that the Rates of Assurance for India have been considerably reduced as from and after the 16th November 1887. The benefits of this reduction will apply to old assurers provided their policies are under the ONE CURRENCY SYSTEM: that is to say, that the sums assured and the premia are both payable either wholly in Sterling or wholly in Rupees.

EXAMPLES OF THE NEW RATES.

A POLICY OF ASSURANCE

for Rs. 10,000

Can be effected upon the terms undernoted:

MONTHLY PREMIUM.			
	Rs.	As.	P.
Age 20	21	6	8
„ 25	23	8	8
„ 30	26	13	0
„ 35	30	1	8

Native rates (which are slightly higher).

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: GEO. L. KEMP,
27 Dalhousie Square, *Secretary.*
413

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

THE

"CALCUTTA MUSICAL DEPOT"

HAROLD & CO'S

"IMPROVED HARMONIFLUTE"

OR

BOX HARMONIUM

Cash Prices:—Rs. 40, 50, 75, 90 & 95.

Note the reduction in prices)

"HAROLD-FLTUES"

3 Octaves,4 Stops Rs. 125; 3½ Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 150.

HARMONIUMS.

3 Octaves, Rs. 75, 4 Octaves, Rs. 90, 5 Octaves, from Rs. 120.

CORNETS. From Rs. 50.
VIOLINS. From Rs. 10.
CLARIONET From Rs. 35.

MUSICAL BOXES

The best & largest assortment in India, playing choice Indian airs.

From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300

"THE

CALCUTTA

MUSICAL

DEPOT."

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

HAROLD & CO., 3 Dalhousie Square CALCUTTA.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES, CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER

FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

404

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 Proposals for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, i bilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly. Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Head Office, 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
Or any of the Agents in India.
D. M. Dass,
Agent, Calcutta,
07 *4 Rawdon Street.*

বেদান্তদর্শন

The VEDANTA DARSAN.—Containing the *Sutras* of Vedavyasa, *the Vasya* or the Commentaries of Sankaracharjya, and *the Tica* or the Glossory of Govindananda with a literal translation of the *Sutras* and *Vasyas* in Bengali. Published from the "Nirapeksha Dharma Sancharinee Sabha." The price for the first twelve parts Rs. 6, Rupees six only in advance, Postage annas six. "Mohesh Chunder Paul, *Editor and Publisher of Panchadasee, Upanisads and Darsan Sastras &c., &c.*, 141 Baranasi Ghose's Street, Jorasanko, Calcutta.

DR. K. H. BHATTACHARJYA.

(Specialist for diseases of eye and ear.

141, Manicktollah Street West Simla Bazar.

Fee Rs 4. 10

T. E. THOMSON & Co.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS OF

Pumps for hand, Cattle and Steam Power,

FIRE AND GARDEN ENGINES.

IMPROVED HYDRAULIC RAMS.

ROTARY LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS,

with balance wheel and handle, screwed for iron pipe and fitted with brass unions for hose.

The cams of this Pump require no packing, and consequently cannot get out of order; they operate with very little friction and the least degree of wear, having a smooth and easy operation with almost total absence of noise and jar. It will work against any pressure from 10 to 50lbs. and discharge a constant stream to any height; by the attachment of a hose it will throw a steady stream from 70 to 100 feet from the nozzle with ease.

T. E. THOMSON & CO. 21

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

If you would strengthen and preserve your sight, use Lawrence & Mayo's perfect pebble spectales.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS
IN INDIA,
1A, Old Bond Street,
LONDON,

RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY

AND

34, HARE STREET CALCUTTA.

All the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India prescribe them to their patient.

Major General Murray, C. B., Commanding Lahore Division, writes:—

Some four years ago you supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have given me so much satisfaction that I would be obliged by your sending me another pair of the same kind.

Major General Sir Michael Biddulph, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure in leaving India to acknowledge the excellence of the Spectacles you have furnished me with, and I shall always gladly recommend your pebble Spectacles to my friends.

44

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING CLASS OF THE KESHUB ACADEMY.

65-2 Beadon Street.

Has got an efficient and well experienced staff guaranteed and ready to repair watches and clocks of every description at a moderate charge.

The general public are invited to patronize the Technical Institution by sending their watches and clocks to the following address.

Watches from the Mofussil are returned after repair by value payable parcel.

PROSUNNO COOMAR SEN
Secretary.

W. NEWMAN & CO., LD.

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Just Published

North Punjab Fishing Club

ANGLER'S HANDBOOK.
Compiled by C. H. LACY,
Hony. Secy., N. Punjab Fishing Club.
Rs. 4-8.

Sepoy's Handbooks for Field Training.

No. 1.—THE DEFENSIVE. DEFENCE F P TS
Compiled by Lieut.-Col. W. E. GOWAN,
8th B. I.3 —As. 6.

Sepoy's Handbooks for Field Training.

No. 2.—ORGANIZATION OF WORKING PARTIES.
Compiled by Lieut.-Col. W E. GOWAN.
As. 8.

BARSATI;
OR, EQUINE CANCER 1886.
Price, Re. 1-8.
BY R. W. BURKE, A. V. D., Station Chief Veterinary Hospital, Jubbulpore.

"The Pathology, Symptomatology, and Therapy of this Disease has been very thoroughly examined into." (Deutsche Zeitschrift fur Thiermedicin and Vergl Pathologic, 1886).

"The Book contains much of interest and pratical importance." (Quarterly Journal of Vety. Science, 1886).

INFANTRY OUTPOST DEFENCE.
By Major A. C. LLOYD. Re. 1.

A FEW HINTS ON ENGLISH ETIQUETTE.
For the use of College students and other Gentlemen. As. 8.

Urdu Edition of Cookery Book for India.
DAINTY DISHES FOR INDIAN TABLES,
Printed in Urdu, Rs. 8.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY FIRST ARTS STUDENT'S COURSE.
NOTES ON
GREEN'S READING'S FROM ENGLISH HISTORY, PART III.
Carefully revised and corrected by a
EUROPEAN PROFESSOR
Of the General Assembly's Institution.
Price Re. 1.

A NEW REVISED
AND ENLARGED EDITION OF
JONE'S RULES AND TABLES
For Permanent-Way Inspectors and Inspectors of Work.
Being a Collection of useful Information for Practical Men for
4'-8½", 5'-6", AND METRE-GAUGE RAILWAYS.
Compiled by T. W. JONES, Permanent-Way Inspector, East Indian Railway, and M. I. P. W. Inspector, Gloucester."
Rs. 8.

NOW READY
NEW EDITION (THE EIGHTH) PRINSEP'S CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE,
ACT X OF 1882,
And other Laws and Rules of Practice relating to Procedure in the Criminal Courts of British India.
WITH NOTES BY
H. T. PRINSEP. Rs. 12.

Just Published
A COLLECTION OF
ARITHMETICAL PROBLEMS
FOR ENTRANCE CANDIDATES,
CONTAINING ALSO
Science Example for F. A. Students.
By A. TEACHER. As. 12.

EVERY MAN
HIS OWN DETECTIVE.
New Book of Detective Stories. In IV Parts, complete in 1 Volume.
By R. REID.
In Paper Covers, Re. 1-8, or in Cloth Covers, Rs. 2.

W. NEWMAN & Co., Ld.,
4 DALHOUSIE SQUARE,
CALCUTTA.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its World-Wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseases Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Blood Disorders.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is Immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually Creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter, by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and centre of the Brain itself. Kindles Afresh the Fire of Life from the sole of the Foot to the very Crown of the Head, Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, so that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure, and whilst pleasant to the taste never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly Invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its Energising affects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a Remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep become him and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes Brighter, the Skin clear and Healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the organs of Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only medicine of the kind or name awarded Cetificates of Merit of the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4, where all countries were Exhibitions. And the only Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE Registered under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Mark, London.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The enormous Sale and very remarkable cures effected by Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY:
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON. N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London. England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable limitations by India and the Colonies, made up from cheap useless Drugs in Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£3,006,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....,, 2,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 625,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT

The Revenue of the Life and Annuity Branches for the year 1885 including interest, was

£550,611.

The Life and Annuity Fund now amounts to £4,292,488-9-0.

The figures show the undoubted Security of this Office.

During 1885, 1,000 new Policies were issued producing £32,756-11-3 of new premium.

The Bonus for the quinquennium ending 1885 was £1-9 per cent. per annum, upon the sums Insured and previously declared Bonuses.

Insurance effected on the Whole Life, Terminable Premium Endowment, and Short Period Systems.

Medical Fees and all such expenses paid by the Company.

Premiums may be paid *yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly without any additional charge.*

Native Lives are accepted at Special Rates.

BRANCHES ALL OVER INDIA.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,—1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Macgregor Esq.—*Receiver of the High Court.*

W. C. Morgan Esq.—*Solicitor.*

Robert Steel Esq.—(R. Steel & Co.) *Merchant.*

LOCAL LIFE MANAGER :

C. J. G. PATERSON.

From whom all information and prospectus may be obtained.

JUST OUT.

KRISTODAS PAL—A STUDY

by N. N. GHOSE, BAR-AT-LAW.

Post free. Rs. 2-8.

"An acceptable memorial."
The Englishman.

"Almost a model of what such writings should be"
The Indian Daily News.

"Can Stand a fair comparison with almost any book of its kind in the English languge."
The Indian Messenger.

"Really a treat in a literary point of view."
The Indian Spectator.

"Writen in excellent style ....highly suggv"*a*
Indu Proksh

KESHAB CHANDRA SEN, HIS LIFE AND TEACHINGS.
by Protap Chunder Mozumdar Rs. 4. 4 Postfree

S. K. LAHIRI & Co.,
54, College street, Calcutta

171

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GNNERAL MEETING OF THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on Saturday, the 24th March 1888, at 2 P.M.

(1.) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1887.
(2.) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3.) To declare a Dividend.
(4.) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Albert Building,
Bombay, 23rd February 1888.

GOLD MEDAL,
PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

There wolrd-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality ; for sixty-five years universally styled the "BEST IN THE WORLD."

Sold by all dealers throughout the world.

CHATERJI BONERJI & MUKERJI.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL **HOMŒOPATHIC** CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
155-2, BOWBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

We have always in stock a large supply of medicines chests, Books and other sundries and are enabled to supply the freshest things at the lowest possible rate, Hick's Thermometer Rs. 3-8, globules &c. Rs. 2 per lb. Pocket filter Rs. 2-8 &c.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
Life Assurance Co, "Ld."
CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA.
104, *Clive Street, Calcutta.*

Capital and other Funds £403,943 on the 31st December 1886 with

£50,000 TO CREDIT OF THE GUARANTEE FUND

which can be drawn upon by ihe Indian Board if necessary

TRUSTEES OF THE INDIAN LIFE FUNDS.

The Official Trustees of Bengal, Madras and Bombay in whose official names EIGHTY per cent. of all Premium Collections are invested together with all interest.

Amount of Indian Life Funds after payment of all claims Rs. 17,39,100.

THE CHIEF FEATURES OF THE COMPANY ARE

1. Positive Notes (Paid up Policies) are issued on payment of each Premium.
2. Fixed Surrender Value of 40% of Premiums paid
3. No entire forfeiture of Assurance.
4. No fine levied for reviving *lapsed* Policies.
5. Loans granted on Surrender Values.
6. Medical fees paid by the Company on Proposals of Rs. 2,000 and upwards.

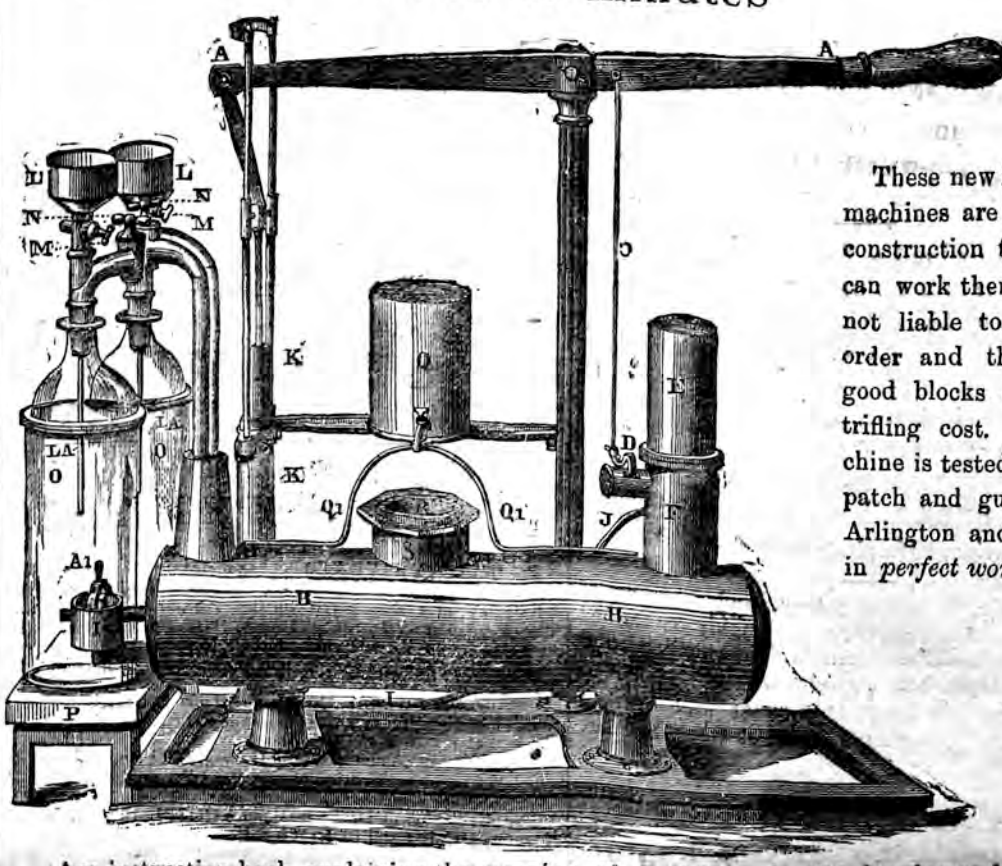
Prospectus, Deed of Trust and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

A. B. ANTRAM.
Manager.

RISKS ON LIVES OF NATIVE GENTLEMEN TAKEN AT SAFE RATES.

434

ARLINGTON AND CO.,
CALCUTTA.
ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
Sufficient ice for cooling several glasses of water in 5 minutes or 2lbs of pure sold tasteless ice in 20 minutes



These new improved ice machines are so simple in construction that a child can work them; They are not liable to get out of order and they produce good blocks of ice at a trifling cost. Every machine is tested before despatch and guaranteed by Arlington and Co., to be in *perfect working order.*

An instruction book explaining the meaning of the letters in the drawing and the mode of working is supplied with every machine.

CASH PRICES.
Packed ready for Shipment or Transport.

	Cash.
An improved ice machine (or making a pound of ice in 20 minutes, with all requisites.	190 0 0
An improved ice machine (or making 2 lbs of ice in 20 minutes, with all requisites	275 0 0
An improved extra cylinder very strong ice machine (or making, 2 lbs of ice in 20 minutes with all requisites.	375 0 0

Agents for the Pneumatic and Ammoniacal Ice machines.
ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

SCHWEITZER'S
COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

Consisting solely of the Finest Cocoa Beans, with the excess of fat extracted.
The FACULTY pronounce it "The most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage and Invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Made Instantaneously with Boiling Water. Palatable without Milk. A teaspoonful to a Breakfast cup costing less than One Halfpenny.

Sold by Chemists and Grocers in Air-tight tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c.
COCOATINA is the best COCOA for EXPORT to INDIA and the COLONIES.

No more Operations!
KAMINI MONI DEVI'S.
SPECIFIC FOR PILES AND FISTULAE IN ANO.
PATENT! PATENT!! PATENT!!!

Published in *India Gazette* of 6th September 1884 page 320. The Hon'ble Sir Augustus Rivers Thompson the Lieutenant Governor favored the Patentee with instructions to Dr. B. Simpson, the then Surgeon-General, Bengal, to have the merits of the specific tried in the Campbell Hospital under the care of Dr. Coul Mackinzie, the Superintendent ; and the Specific which is derived from the vegitable kingdom effected wonderful cures without any interference of surgical operations.

Price quart bottle of mixture including powder Rs. 4. Pint Rs. 2. Packing charges annas four.

For further particulars and directions on special points apply to DUTT & SING,
22 Shikdarparah Street,
Jorashanko, Calcutta

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

A Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs. A
Per Month	1 2
,, Annum	11 8
,, Single Copy	0 3

IN MOFUSSIL.	
In Advance per Annum	13
Arrear Do.	15

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

Per line	0 4

Printed and Published by Priya Nath Das, *at the* Hindoo Patriot Press No. 2, Scott's Lane Calcutta.